AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news stories and official information of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and political fields, and other general information of benefit to the trade union movement.

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The integrity of men is to be measured by their conduct; not by their professions.—Junius.

WHOLE NO. 1342 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1937 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 27, NO. 1

Dialogues on Labor Subjects Aid In Understanding Workers' Problems

Green Recommends "Skits" Published by Workers Education Bureau Covering Social Security, Occupational Diseases, Workmen's Compensation and Allied Topics—Affiliation of Unions with Bureau Urged.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Affiliation of State Federations of Labor and local central bodies with the Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor was strongly urged in a letter released to the organization concerned by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

It was pointed out that the 1936 convention at Tampa approved of a special charge to State Federations of Labor and central bodies in order to desire to affiliate with the Bureau. The service charge for the coming year for material from the Bureau's division, as well as for the Bureau's news service and Quarterly, is set at $2 a month, payable quarterly.

A large number of affiliation fees will enable the Bureau, under this arrangement, to give much more service, President Green stated. For the year 1937, he added "we especially need an educational program like the one contemplated by the Bureau."

Scope of Educational Assistance

The years of experience of the Workers' Education Bureau in helping the labor movement to develop education of, by and for workers, have shown the need of educational material that could be carried directly into the unions, it was explained. Existing educational institutions have been urged to co-operate with labor in labor education, with notable success in many cases, "but more can and should be shown," says President Green, "that in this, too, the Bureau must point the way."

Giving further details of the work accomplished and contemplated, President Green stated:

"Recently the research division of the Bureau, here in Washington, in collaboration with certain local unions, has been preparing material for unions use. The first material to be published comprises seven skits or dialogues on Social Security, three of which have already appeared in the American Federationist, and all of which will soon have seen. From all over the country the Bureau is receiving requests for this material, and reports of its usefulness in using these skits in connection with discussions of social security and the essentials to work for in the new law and the administration.

Constant Flow of New Material

"The Workers Education Bureau has also arranged other material, in collaboration with unions. It has completed studies of labor problems for use by union label, workmen's compensation, occupational diseases, and wage inequalities, and is preparing material that will be useful to unions in organizing and in carrying on labor's just rights. Its working plans for next year contemplate material in chapter or other form that can be presented by the members themselves in their union meetings. The Bureau expects to be able to provide enough new material of this sort upon which affiliated local unions for every two weeks throughout the year to keep up their study circles. unions upon request will be arranged to discuss and follow up the material which it sends out."

Homes for 1,463 Low-Income Families In Brooklyn Planned by Government

PWA Project Takes Place of 25 Acres of Slums—3,300 Building Trades Workers Will Be Employed.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The recent laying of the cornerstone of Williamsburg Houses in Brooklyn, N. Y., definitely started the largest of the Public Works Administration's 16 low-rent housing projects. When completed the project will house 1,463 low-income families with park space, playgrounds, and a new public school provided by the city of New York.

The project will take the place of 25 acres of former slums which were occupied by 5,000 people living in about 200 old-law tenements, chiefly of wooden construction.

The Federal Government allotted $12,-740,000 to the project as a part of the program of the Public Works Administration to stimulate the capital-goods industries through encouraging construction of large housing projects.

The important contribution which the slum-clearance plan makes to the employment situation is indicated by the fact that present estimates call for $8,126,610 to be spent on direct labor cost shared among 3,300 building trades workers, and about $6,000,000 to be spent for direct labor engaged in the industries which will supply materials for the projects.

The design for the project, made by architects of the New York City Housing Authority, consists of a park-like development in which buildings will be arranged in a manner to give the most maximum light and air and surrounded by lawns and open courts.

Each apartment will be at two to five rooms, all in four-story walk-ups, arranged in four superblocks between two of the streets dead-ended to eliminate traffic.

Although occupying only about 36 per cent of the project area, each of 36 of the buildings will accommodate as many people—5,800—as formerly lived on the site.

Although the project will not be completed until the fall of 1937, Howard A. Grey, housing director of P. W. A., reports that more than 9,000 families are now living in modern apartments. As the plans call for 1,463 apartments, the "issue has been nine times over subscribed," although it will be nine months before the buildings are ready for tenants.

The average monthly rental to be paid by tenants will be $6.57 a room.

UNION SHOP BENEFITS MILWAUKEE EMPLOYER

Cleaning Concern Also Employs More Workers Under Union Conditions—Alleged Racket Of Non-Union Competitor Revealed.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Milwaukee, Wi- — That organization of employes into legitimate labor unions, for the purpose of collective bargaining, is very helpful to employers has again been demonstrated here in the case of the Coverall Dry Cleaners.

This concern has recently renewed an agreement with Laundry Workers' Union No. 174, after operating as a union shop for about a year previously. The reason for the renewal, consisting of a new contract with the union is discovered in the fact that the Coverall Dry Cleaners, which in the past year, as a union shop, greatly increased its business, put more people on its payroll, sold more machinery and built an addition to the plant —all since becoming a union shop.

An alleged racket by a non-union competitor was recently uncovered by the union. The Peerless Cleaners, of Racine, it was alleged, had been soliciting union business here, giving the impression the firm has a "closed shop," but, according to union officials, the firm does its work in an "open shop" in Racine, Ill. So many men are giving support to local union workers. Typical of this is the action of employes of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, who went on record at a regular meeting as favoring patronage of the Coverall plant.

BRITISH TEXTILE WORKERS GAIN INCREASE IN WAGES

Manchester, England (AFLNS).—Collective bargaining between employers and workers won a peaceful victory in nearly 120,000 textile workers in the Lancashire area and avoided what might have proven a serious strike by labor workers.

Following two conferences between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and the union of spinners and cardroom workers, an eleventh-hour settlement, by which the workers receive a pay increase amounting to one shilling and three halfpence on each pound sterling of their wages, or about 6% per cent, while workers in the lowest paid brackets won a 10 per cent increase.

WASHINGTON UNIONS LIST GAINS IN MANY TRADES

Retail Clerks, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Barbers and Union Label League Constantly Win Increased Membership.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C. — Organized labor in the District of Columbia, which has made great strides during the past year, is reported as continuing its militant march forward to greater fields.

Retail Clerks No. 262 has recently added over 200 new members and at present is conducting a strike and picketing Lansburgh & Bro., local department store.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance No. 781 has added nearly 1,000 members during the past year as a campaign assisted by Miss Bertha Carter, international organizer, with headquarters in Washington, has been employing union help throughout. Bartenders No. 75 has secured over 400 members and numerous new agreements. Barbers No. 239 have secured over 400 new members, with the organization under way. Many other locals also report big gains.

The Washington Central Labor Union, AFL affiliate of the Building Trades Council and the Washington Union Label League have all been active during the past year, the membership of each militantly supporting every local union that has needed support and it is stated that organized labor did not lose a fight in the District of Columbia during 1936.

NO SHORTAGE OF SKILLED WORKERS IN WILMINGTON

Wilmington, Del. (AFLNS).—The starting of rumors of a "shortage of skilled workers" in this big industrial communities during the past two or three years, recently claimed William Green, is one of its "fables."

"The Labor Herald," sponsoring a thorough inquiry, with the assistance of the unions, into the charges of the labor movement in Wilmington, including Joseph T. Fitzpatrick, former president of the Bricklayers' Union, is reported as already able to definitely refute stories of any lack of craftsmen here, particularly in the building trade, which the rumors appear to have chiefly affected. Instead of a shortage, it is stated that some workers have been obliged to leave town to find employment.

Union Label Goods Stressed by Ornburn

Purchasers Are Sure Such Articles Are Not Made in Sweatshops or by Child Labor, He Declares—Emphasizes Importance of Collective Buying; Added to Collective Bargaining.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The growing importance of more solid support by members of organized labor, both in their collective buying, along with collective bargaining, was stressed in a special radio address here by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Reviewing the work of the past year, Secretary Ornburn called it the "Union Label Trades Department's best year since 1929," in 1936 and predicted that "the outlook for 1937 is very bright."

Appearing as a featured guest speaker on the one hundred twenty-third regular weekly broadcast of the Labor Speaks Series, the address originated and conducted by Albert N. Dennis for The Trades Up-onto, Mr. Ornburn believe that Secretary Ornburn's address proved one of the outstanding talks of the year on the subject of union labels, shop cards and buttons. "The increased demand for the Union Label means that organized labor will raise wages, shorten hours and better the conditions of all persons in America, he contended. Union services were also stressed.

Continuing, Secretary Ornburn said in part:

"The Union Label Trades Department fully appreciates the tireless efforts of the members of labor unions, women's auxiliaries, Union Label Leagues and the International Women's Union Label League, also their friends, for their splendid support of union labor products and union services. Let me say that these efforts are bringing definite results in all sections of the nation.

Big Year for Union Label.

"The Union Label Trades Department has had a most successful year. Numerous union label exhibits, including the one of the Washington Union Label League, in this city, have been staged during the year. They have been very successful. The growing demand for union label goods is shown by the fact that five new local union label trades have been added to our directory and two international unions have renewed their affiliation with the Union Label Trades Department.

"The women's auxiliaries of the national and international unions also have formed the American Federation of Labor Women's Union Label, which is unusually active in promoting union label products. There has also been substantial increase in the number of Union Label Leagues throughout the country. Many central bodies have designated special committees to urge the purchase of union label goods. All these organizations, a million farmers and numerous union label unions alone are demanding union services as well.

"The union label is the only guarantee that the commodities upon which it is displayed is not made in a sweatshop factory, or by child labor.

Lists of "Fair" Concerns Available

"When industries and places of business have been organized by the American organized labor are under a moral obligation to patronize them. We must show our good faith with those who recognize the principle of collective bargaining. Our plans, our standard union wages, shorten working hours and better conditions for labor. The names of all members of labor unions to obtain a list of 'fair' concerns and to speak their union-earned money with these firms. The new Directory of Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons, thus furthering 'collective buying,' along with collective bargaining, was referred to in a special radio address here by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

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"Organized workers owe it to themselves and their families to buy union goods. Every dollar spent for commodities or services, because collective buying is a strong arm of the American Federation of Labor's program of collective bargaining.

Maintain American Standard

"If workers do not buy their own products and services, they cannot maintain the wages, hours and conditions that they now enjoy in America. It is most assuredly true that they cannot maintain these conditions by buying foreign-made products and merchandise of slave-labor, sweat-shop child labor and women at coolie wages in some of the industries of our own land.

"The standard of living must be maintained by workers if they will join hands with employers in the use of union made products and union services. The active support of our prosperity engine will slow up in just the degree that the consuming public fails to buy the Union Label when they make a purchase. We cannot have prosperity in America and put the purchasing power fast in foreign engines. We must fill our own gas tanks, standard American union-made money, if we desire to secure and maintain prosperity. At this point where it will keep pace with production. Let the sound principle of collective buying contribute to our gains in collective bargaining."

FRENCH FARMERS STRIKE IN HIGHER PRICE FIGHT

Paris, France.—The French capital's supply of fresh vegetables was threatened with a strike of agricultural strike, called by the militant Peasants' Front, became effective with the threat that it would become general unless the farmers got an immediate hearing. Too great a difference between prices paid to farmers by wholesalers and prices charged to retailers was given as the chief complaint, although the farmers also demanded stricter quota control of all foreign fruits and vegetables.

EDITORIALS

PAY INCREASED, WORK LOAD BOOSTED

How a cotton mill near Charlotte, N. C., recently increased the low wages of operatives about 10 per cent, and made wide public announcement of this apparently generous gesture, but neglected to state that the work load of employes had been stretched out as much as 25 per cent, resulting in reduced production cost, is revealed by a correspondent of the Charlotte Labor Journal.

"In explaining the scheme, regarded as typical of many other moves by the management of large cotton mills of the South, the correspondent stated:

"One of truths yet untold about the so-called wage increases in the Chadwick plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins mills leaves room for a bit of satire and mockery as the weavers are concerned. Recently when the management announced through the daily newspapers that the workers in the Chadwick mill would receive an increase in pay, details of which were being figured. The impression was created that the increase would amount to approximately 10 per cent. It just happens though, that the weavers were running looms before this increase was put into effect.

"The management decided that the weavers must be stretched out and gave them a 25 per cent increase, in work along with the mysterious wage readjustment, and now the weavers are running 30 looms. On a piece-rate basis the weavers were working for 9.5 cents per 100,000 picks on the 24-loom job.

"Many weavers surmised that they would be lucky if they got as much as 20 cents per 100,000 picks after the officials were finished with their duties of readjusting the wages. This does not take into consideration that six weavers were thrown out of work by this stretchout, two being displaced on each of three 8-hour shifts. Among other increases, the company has added to the army of unemployed."

This correspondent outlines a scheme of intensified labor exploitation quite common in connection with employer generosity in granting wage increases and wage bonuses. The generosity is frequently accompanied, as in the case of Chadwick-Hoskins mills, by a speed-up methods which in effect nullify the higher pay, and impose a heavier work burden upon the employes. In addition, workers not included beneficiaries of the generosity often thrown into the ranks of the unemployed to be supported either by local charity or Federal work relief.

Complete organization of working men and women, in accordance with the principles of bona fide trade unionism exemplified by the American Federation of Labor, is much needed toward preventing these injustices.

NEEDLESS FATAL ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY

The failure of employers to provide adequate safety measures for workers, for which affiliates of the American Federation of Labor have often contended with gradually increasing success, is still held to be the underlying cause of many of the fatalities in industry that are constantly being reported.

Two miners were recently killed and one injured in a slate fall in the Red Mine, near Coulterville, Ill., and had to be dug out by fellow workers. Indications are that adequate safety precautions were lacking. Many other accidents have been reported recently in different parts of the country.

A major mine disaster occurred just before Christmas, in which at least 39 men were killed and 35 injured, at a coal mine at Nueva Rosita, Coahuila, Mexico, about 80 miles south of Eagle Pass, Texas. A gas explosion of great force caused terrifying havoc. The mine is owned by a Mexican subsidiary of the American Smelting & Refining Company. The explosion occurred about a mile from the entrance and 400 feet underground.

Mine explosions and the deadly black damp that nearly always follows them have taken thousands of lives in America, although safety measures urged by organized labor to the point of being supported by law have served to decrease such accidents in recent years, proving that proper precautions can save lives and prevent the maiming of workers.

Strict enforcement of existing safety laws in industry and mining, and legislation requiring the installation of up-to-date accident-prevention principles and apparatus will go a long way toward preventing the needless slaughter and injury of working men and women engaged in the production and distribution of commodities and in rendering services of various sorts.

MICHIGAN LABOR EXEMPT FROM JOB INSURANCE TAX

Lansing, Mich. (AFLNS).—Michigan's new unemployment insurance law, passed by both branches of the State Legislature, in special session here, does not provide a tax of workers insured.

Such a tax was opposed by organized labor, in hearings with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, and the House of the State Legislature went along with labor's wishes in the matter throughout, the Senate finally capitulating.

The new act provides a maximum weekly benefit of $16 for a maximum of 16 weeks' unemployment.

Municipal Ownership Blocked By Missouri Utility Company

Trenton, Mo. (AFLNS).—Notwithstanding defeat in Federal Court in 1935, the Missouri Pacific Service Company has again filed an injunction suit in its effort to prevent construction of a municipal electric plant here.

The action filed in Federal Court at

Canada's Problem Is Jobless Labor

Low Wage Standards Must Be Raised by Strong Trade Union Action, Draper Declares in New Year Message.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Ottawa, Canada.—The urgent necessity of solving the unemployment problem throughout Canada was stressed in an annual New Year statement issued here by P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

"The trade union movement offers a real solution for unemployment problems. Trades unionists ask that every wage earner be allowed in practice to join a union, and that through united bargaining strength the workers may share in general prosperity.

While still "slow," Canadian labor did witness many improvements during the year 1936, Mr. Draper said, adding: "We will hope that 1937 may deal more kindly with human kind, and that a more lasting peace may be born, in the New Year."

In discussing the very vital unemployment problem, Mr. Draper made use of prime interest to wage earners, President Draper stated:

Hopes for Unemployment Remedy

"But no betterment in employment yet experienced can satisfy us than a real solution of the problem of unemployment has so far been discovered. We hope that more permanent measures to protect workers against their greatest material enemy—the loss of employment—may be found. We are aware, even to those who were previously apathetic, and here in Canada our governments seem lately to have given mind more and more to the idea, that something should be done, rather than that things should be allowed to continue as they are in the good, but as yet we can only hope that the modern industrial genius which can over supply our material needs in the mass, can solve the problem of distributing the production of industry fairly evenly through providing a pay envelope to each willing worker. May we hope that 1937 may be the threshold to the great problem of the century?

Crumbling Wage Standards

"Since this depression began, wage standards in many Canadian industries have crumbled. The situation has been bad for the present, and promises even worse for the future. Even though at this late hour, many employers, who are not sufficient to decently maintain the standard of life Canada owes to its citizens, the unemployment problem is not uncommon spectacle of an employed man seeking the public relief to assist his too meagre earnings. A society which has reached the stage where sole relief should be employment cease. Other results will be measured in the future through the lowering effect on raising generation or through malnutrition and ill-health.

Trade Unionism Is Solution

"This low wage problem is not only the problem of the unemployed, although it is a social problem of the first importance to the community.

"The trade union movement offers a solution, and one tested by time still holds good.

"Trade unionists ask that every wage earner be allowed in practice to join a union, so that through united bargaining strength the workers may share in general prosperity. True, a legal barrier exists to wage earners joining unions in the Province of Quebec, where many of industries has been successful in defeating the efforts of the employees to organize—and invariably these are the industries where low wages are paid.

"The trade union movement looks forward to 1937 with some hope that legal recognition of this right to organize may be won in Quebec, to the benefit of employers in low wage industries."

NON-UNION BRIDGE JOB CREATES DISTURBANCES

Illinois Sheriff Enlists 200 "Special Deputies" as Bodyguard for Anti-Union Company's Strike Breakers.

Hennepin, Ill. (AFLNS).—The detestable practice of some public officials in helping employers break up work to non-union concerns, then permitting the importation of strike-breakers by the employers, was recently illustrated in Bureau, Putnam and La Salle counties to have been the underlying cause of labor disturbances at the site of the new highway bridge at the Illinois River here.

A strike has been on for several weeks, because the Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Company, at which the job contract was let, has refused to deal with labor unions.

During a labor melee, when pickets were attempting to persuade drivers of four trucks not to haul gravel to the job until the labor difficulty was settled, Sheriff Miller of Bureau County and a truck driver were injured by flying stones. Added to the injustice of letting the contract to a non-union concern, Miller provided 200 special deputies, ostensibly to keep order but in effect to protect strike-breakers on the job. State highway police were also called to aid when the recent disturbance developed. Organized labor is determined to win the struggle for union recognition, and employers are finding in that, however, it is stated that workers will be certain to remember who was in their friendship and who their enemies when the next election comes along.

Kansas City, names the City of Trenton and Fairbanks Morse & Co., of Chicago, and asks that the defendants be enjoined from proceeding with the construction contract and that the City of Trenton be enjoined from selling $15,000 in bonds to the Public Works Administration.

Green Says Workers Need $3,600 Per Year for Capacity Production

(From December 19 Issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

Wages of That Amount and Jobs for All Are Possible, He Declares—Emphasizes Advance in Organizing Mass Production Employes—Outlines Labor's Legislative Program.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Employment of every one wishing to work is the fundamental requirement for capacity production in industry and this objective cannot be realized until every family receives an income of $3,600, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in a statement on the outlook for labor during 1937.

Mr. Green stressed the right of wage earners to have a voice in determining work conditions as elemental in our democratic life and emphasized both the growing acceptance of the principle of trade unionism and the gains in organization which characterize the past twelve months.

Abolition of child labory, shorter hours to provide work for the jobless, higher wages, better living and working conditions and the enactment of Federal and State social justice legislation were included by the chief of the A. F. of L. in organized labor's program for 1937.

Statement of Mr. Green

Following is the text of Mr. Green's statement:

"The development of the past year of organized labor's strength is due to the growing acceptance of labor's right to organize in standard unions for the purpose of collective bargaining and the growing consciousness of the value of collective bargaining on that basis. The right of wage earners to participate in determining terms and conditions under which they work is axiomatic in the democratic way of living.

"When wage earners are assured the right to union membership to promote their own interests, the first step is taken to assure to those who work the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"When this right was first written into law under guarantee of our Federal Government, the movement of the workers to join unions showed what they really wanted to do when no longer restrained for doing it.

Growth of Unionism

"Under the hope created by the National Recovery Act and the National Labor Relations Act unionism has had spread into new fields and gained new vigor in old ones.

"Due to the organizing work of the American Federation of Labor new international unions were formed in the mass production industries and gratifying progress has been made in the aluminum, the cement, the flour, feed and cereal, the distillery and the gasoline distributing industries.

"The partial list is only suggestive of the continuing spread of unionism. There is no industry or calling that has not felt the touch of hope in the right to organize.

Wider Distribution of National Income

"Unquestionably industry can reach capacity production every one who wishes to work must have employment, and every family must have an income of at least $3,600. These things are not impossible if we work together in advancing each other's welfare and with special regard to none.

"Labor looks forward to the New Year with a renewed feeling of hope, inspiration and courage. It plans to drive definitely and unceasingly for the realization of the expressed wish of the people into effective action. No class can maintain or undermine the decision of the people of the United States and by the state legislatures.

Goal of Organized Labor

"The year 1937, therefore, will record in every large measure the realization of the purpose of labor to secure higher wages, higher standards of life and living, shorter hours as a remedy for unemployment, as accelerated drive for the abolition of child labor, and the enactment of social justice legislation both by the Congress of the United States and by the state legislatures.

"The task ahead in the New Year is one of promise, rich with possibilities, and labor looks forward upon opportunities for social progress and the realization of human betterment. It is the determination and unfinished purpose of labor to play its part and to put forth constructive effort for the full realization of a better day and a better life for the great majority of the people throughout the entire country."

Girl Bus Conductors In Australia Strike Against Employment "Spread"

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Bus drivers and girl conductors in the thriving city of Fremantle, Australia, recently bucked the tactics of gouging transportation concerns, who were imposing the "spread" system of employment to their benefit, known as a "stoppage of work," which proved very effective. In America, it would be called a strike, but the results are the same.

The Arbitration Court, it appears from the article in "The Westralian Worker," some time ago awarded the men drivers and girl conductors on the buses and trams in Australia, an eight-hour work day and the six-day week, with 48 hours per week maximum hours per week. Then certain exceptions were granted, it appears, by "spread" arrangements, whereby eight be used to meet certain conditions.

"Spread" employment, of course, means simply that the employes may be required to work, for example, two hours, then be off two hours, then work four hours, then two more hours again, then work two hours more. While the worker only puts in eight hours on the job, the "spread," or waiting time, amounts in the example cited to twelve hours' time. It is reported that Metro and other companies imposed the "spread" system to "the fullest possible extent," thus creating "a seething cauldron of discontent, culminating in stoppage of transport."

In regard to the bad working conditions imposed by the company on the girl conductors, "Australian Worker" says:

"As a matter of fact, the strike hardship is mainly in the main to ride in the rear of the bus, suffer far more severely from the vibration of the vehicle than the drivers do. That this has a bad effect on their health is disclosed by the heavy casualty list always in evidence. Again, the arrangements made at the depots for the accommodation of the girls are very defective, and snow is the time that this should be improved."

The stoppage of work by the union bus drivers and union girl conductors proved quite effective, and, once off the job the workers demanded other needed improvements in employment conditions before returning, including arrangements at depots for accommodation of the girl conductors and provision for transportation of the girls to their homes when they get through work after the trams stop.

As "The Westralian Worker" sums it up: "It is, of course, to be regretted that a stoppage had to be made to bring the employers to a sense of their responsibilities. None the less, there should be a clean-up and a complete understanding in the best interests of the industry."

UNION WANTS JUDGE WHO BLOCKED TVA IMPEACHED

Knoxville Central Body Alleges Gore Defied U. S. Supreme Court Decision

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The impeachment of Federal District Judge John J. Gore "for defying a decision of the United States Supreme Court" is demanded in a resolution adopted by the Knoxville Central Labor Union.

Judge Gore recently granted an injunction on application of 19 power companies, which holds up work on the Tennessee Valley Authority projects, at least until hearing on a permanent injunction can be held next March.

The resolution refers to Judge Gore as "an inferior judge," and says he acted in a manner, for apparent reason, to decide the U. S. Supreme Court was wrong.

It was pointed out that the Supreme Court "could find no possible grounds to stop the Tennessee Valley Authority" and decided this year, in the Ashwander case, that the TVA not only had the right and authority to build dams and power plants, but is therefore must have the right and authority to build transmission lines anywhere for distribution of current so produced."

The fight for impeachment of Judge Gore will be carried to the forthcoming session of Congress, the Central Labor Union said.

2 PHILADELPHIA UNIONS NEGOTIATE AGREEMENTS

Musicians Finalize Warner Pact for $200,000 Worth of "Living Music"—Carpenters Win Pay Boost and 40-Hour Week.

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLNS).—Philadelphia labor unions continue their militant march forward, with new victories being recorded with consistent regularity.

Local Union No. 77, American Federation of Musicians, has been successful in forcing the return of "living music" in the Warner Bros. theatres, after a fight that started last September, with pickets active ever since until the settlement was reached.

A 52-week contract was secured, which will mean nearly $200,000 in wages for union musicians. All Warner Bros. theatres have adopted combination vaudeville and moving pictures are covered by the contract.

Local Union No. 1955, Carpenters' International Union of America, after being on strike for nearly a week, won a smashing victory when Bobrow Brothers, Inc., signed a union contract which recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for their employes, provides for the 40-hour week and a general upward revision of wages. Representatives of the State Department of Labor and Industry and of the Conciliation Division, U. S. Department of Labor, participated in the settlement.